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Proposed Maximum Residue Limit PMRL2015-12

Dichlobenil

(publié aussi en français)

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Publications
Pest Management Regulatory Agency
Health Canada
2720 Riverside Drive
A.L. 6607 D
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0K9

Internet: pmra.publications@hc-sc.gc.ca
healthcanada.gc.ca/pmra
Facsimile: 613-736-3758
Information Service:
1-800-267-6315 or 613-736-3799
pmra.infoserv@hc-sc.gc.ca

Canada

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Under the authority of the *Pest Control Products Act*, Health Canada's Pest Management Regulatory Agency (PMRA) has concluded that the addition of new uses on lowbush blueberries and raspberries to the product label of CASORON® G-4 Granular Herbicide, containing technical grade dichlobenil, is acceptable. The specific uses approved in Canada are detailed on the label of CASORON® G-4 Granular Herbicide, *Pest Control Products Act* Registration Number 12533.

The evaluation of this dichlobenil application indicated that the end-use product has merit and value, and the human health and environmental risks associated with the new uses are acceptable. Details regarding the registration can be found in the corresponding Evaluation Report available in the Pesticides and Pest Management section of Health Canada's website, under Public Registry, Pesticide Product Information Database.[1]

Before registering a pesticide for food use in Canada, the PMRA must determine the quantity of residues that are likely to remain in or on the food when the pesticide is used according to label directions and that such residues will not be a concern to human health. This quantity is then legally specified as a maximum residue limit (MRL). An MRL applies to the identified raw agricultural food commodity as well as to any processed food product that contains it, except where separate MRLs are specified for the raw agricultural commodity and a processed product made from it.

Consultation on the proposed MRLs for dichlobenil is being conducted via this document (see Next Steps, the last section of this document).

To comply with Canada's international trade obligations, consultation on the proposed MRL is also being conducted internationally by notifying the World Trade Organization, as coordinated by Canada's Notification Authority and Enquiry Point.

The proposed MRLs, to be added to the MRLs already established for dichlobenil, are as follows.

Table 1 Proposed Maximum Residue Limits for Dichlobenil

Common Name	Residue Definition	MRL (ppm)[1]	Food Commodity
Dichlobenil	2,6-dichlorobenzonitrile, including the metabolite benzamide, 2,6-dichloro-	0.5	Highbush blueberries[2], lowbush blueberries

[1] ppm = parts per million.

[2] Residues of dichlobenil in/on highbush blueberries are currently covered under Part B, Division 15, subsection B.15.002(1) of the *Food and Drugs Act* and Regulations (that is, ≤ 0.1 ppm).

[1] The relevant report can be accessed by selecting Applications/Minor Use/Historical and requesting the Evaluation Report found under Application Number 2014-1052.

MRLs established in Canada may be found using the Maximum Residue Limit Database on the Maximum Residue Limits for Pesticides webpage. The database allows users to search for established MRLs, regulated under the *Pest Control Products Act*, both for pesticides or for food commodities.

International Situation and Trade Implications

MRLs may vary from one country to another for a number of reasons, including differences in pesticide use patterns and the locations of the field crop trials used to generate residue chemistry data.

Table 2 compares the MRLs proposed for dichlobenil in Canada with the corresponding American tolerances.[2] American tolerances are listed in the Electronic Code of Federal Regulations, 40 CFR Part 180, by pesticide. Currently, there are no Codex MRLs listed for dichlobenil in or on any commodity on the Codex Alimentarius Pesticide Residues in Food webpage.

Table 2 Comparison of Canadian Maximum Residue Limits, American Tolerances and Codex Maximum Residue Limits (Where Different)

Food Commodity	Canadian MRL (ppm)[1]	American Tolerance (ppm)[1]	Codex MRL (ppm)[1]
Highbush blueberries, lowbush blueberries	0.5	0.15 (Bushberry subgroup 13-07B)	Not established.

[1] ppm = parts per million.

Next Steps

The PMRA invites the public to submit written comments on the proposed MRLs for dichlobenil up to 75 days from the date of publication of this document. Please forward your comments to Publications (see the contact information on the cover page of this document). The PMRA will consider all comments received before making a final decision on the proposed MRLs. Comments received will be addressed in a separate document linked to this PMRL. The established MRLs will be legally in effect as of the date that they are entered into the Maximum Residue Limit Database.

[2] The Codex Alimentarius Commission is an international organization under the auspices of the United Nations that develops international food standards, including MRLs.